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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/544,116	10/04/2005	Luc Moens	2005_1215A	8632
513 7590 11/20/2008 WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P. 2033 K STREET N. W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20006-1021				
EXAMINER				
LSTVOYB, GREGORY				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1796				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
11/20/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/544,116

Applicant(s)

MOENS ET AL.

Examiner

GREGORY LISTVOYB

Art Unit

1796

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 August 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 20-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 20-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 20-28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaplan et al (US 5889126) herein Kaplan in combination with Moens et al (WO 98/18862, cited with equivalent US patent 6635721).

Kaplan discloses powdered thermosetting compositions which comprise:

a) a carboxylic acid group containing amorphous polyester having an acid number of from 10 to 400 mg KOH/g (see Abstract) and Mn within the range of 300-15000 (see Claim 2) prepared from:

(a) a polyacid constituent comprising:

(i) at least 50 mol, preferably 80 mol of isophthalic acid (IPA) (see Column 2, line 55); and

(ii) the balance of another aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic polyacid, including cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid (see Column 2, line 65);

and

(b) a polyol constituent comprising:

(i) one or more of a linear chain aliphatic C4-16 diol (see Column 3, line 10);

(ii) at least 50% mol of neopentyl glycol (NPG) (see Column 3, line 20);
(iii) another linear chain aliphatic and/or cycloaliphatic diol, including 1,4 butanediol, ethylene glycol trimethylolpropane (see Column 3, line 15).;
and
(iv) small amount of a polyol with 3 or more hydroxyl groups (see Column 3, line 20); and
J3) a cross-linking agent having at least two hydroxyalkylamide groups (see Abstract); where powdered thermosetting composition contains no semi-crystalline polyester.

Note that Kaplan does not teach ICI (cone/plate) viscosity values at 200C. However, since the above value primarily depends on Molecular Weight, Kaplan's composition meets the viscosity values of Claim 21.

Regarding Claim 26-28, Kaplan teaches auxiliary agents (see Column 5, line 65), film application apparatus, coating temperature of 200C and aluminium plate substrate (see Column 8, line 65).

Kaplan does not disclose exact composition of amorphous polyester as claimed in Claim 20. Consequently, since Tg is a function of the composition structure, Kaplan does not teach the Tg range of 56-70C.

However, Kaplan's disclosure does not preclude the composition of Claim 20 of the Application examined.

According to MPEP 2123, disclosed examples and preferred embodiments do not constitute a teaching away from a broader disclosure or nonpreferred embodiments (see also *In re Susi*, 440 F.2d 442, 169 USPQ 423 (CCPA 1971), *In re Gurley*, 27 F.3d 551, 554, 31 USPQ2d 1130, 1132 (Fed. Cir. 1994) , *In re Fulton*, 391 F.3d 1195, 1201, 73 USPQ2d 1141, 1146 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

In addition, Moens teaches powdered thermosetting composition, having the same structure as claimed in Claim 20 of the Application.

Moens discloses amorphous polyester with acid number within the range of 15-100 mg KOH (see Claim 1) containing 70-100% mol of Isophthalic Acid 0-30% of at least one other aliphatic acid 70-100 mol% of neopentyl diol and 0-30mo1% of at least one other aliphatic polyol (Abstract).

Moens teaches that polyester has an, Mn, determined by GPC is within the range of 1100-15500, Tg is 40-80C and melt viscosity 5-15000 Mpa* s (see Claims 1, 10, 12, 13) and hydroxyalkylamide as a crosslinking agent in thermosetting coating composition (see Claim 17).

Moens discloses fumaric, maleic acids and terephthalic acid and 1,4 butanediol, trimethylolpropane (see Column 6, line 5 and line 20).

Moens discloses amorphous polyester containing 70-100% mol of Isophthalic Acid 0-30% of at least one other aliphatic acid 70-100 mol% of neopentyl diol and 0-30mol% of at least one other aliphatic polyol (Abstract).

Moens discloses thermosetting composition, having 4-50% wt of crosslinking agent hydroxyalkylamide (see Claims 17 and 19), 55- 95%wt of the above amorphous polyester (see Claim 1), light adsorbers, pigments, etc.

Moens discloses a process for coating an article, comprising the steps of:

I) applying to the article by an electrostatic or friction charging gun (see Examples 15-16) on aluminum substrate.

the composition according to claim 20 to form a coating on the article, and II) heating said coating at a temperature of 200°C.

Moens teaches that his composition has a very good mechanical properties and excellent weatherability.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to use Moens 's amorphous polymer in Kaplan's applications in order to achieve good mechanical properties and excellent weatherability.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8/21/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Kaplan is referring to a hydroxyl value and not an acid number. Applicant further states that column 4, lines 16 through 53 of Kaplan and Example 3 relate to a carboxy- functional amorphous polyester.

The position is taken that KOH does not react with aliphatic hydroxyls at Kaplan's conditions. Therefore, all the numbers presented reflect reaction of acidic polymer groups and the base.

Regarding Kaplan, Applicant further argues that linear chain aliphatic C4-C16 diols are not singled out, nor are they said to be preferred and (2) nothing is said about a concentration in which they should be used (should Kaplan ever hint at this precise class of diols).

This is incorrect. Kaplan discloses butane diol, hexane diol, etc.

In addition, according to MPEP 2123, disclosed examples and preferred embodiments do not constitute a teaching away from a broader disclosure or nonpreferred embodiments (see also *In re Susi*, 440 F.2d 442, 169 USPQ 423 (CCPA 1971), *In re Gurley*, 27 F.3d 551, 554, 31 USPQ2d 1130, 1132 (Fed. Cir. 1994), *In re Fulton*, 391 F.3d 1195, 1201, 73 USPQ2d 1141, 1146 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

In reference to NPG content, Applicant further argues that "In Kaplan column 3, line 20 (or column 4, line 53) refers to "a proportion of neopentenyl glycol and/or propylene glycol of at least 50 mole% relative to total acids".

Examiner disagrees. Total molar amount of acids in polyesters should be close or equal to total amount of alcohols, since acid can be linked only with alcohol in the macromolecule.

Regarding Moens, 0-30 mole% does not equal from 15 to 65 mole% of one or more linear chain aliphatic C4-C16 diols (precise subgroup and precise concentration).

Examiner disagrees. The position is taken that Moens and Application has sufficient overlap in diol ranges.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GREGORY LISTVOYB whose telephone number is (571)272-6105. The examiner can normally be reached on 10am-7pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan can be reached on 571-272-1119. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Rabon Sergent/

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